

PROCEEDINGS
AT THE
SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
LONDON SURGICAL HOME
FOR THE

*Reception of Gentlewomen and Females of Respectability suffering
from Curable Surgical Diseases.*

HELD AT THE HOME, STANLEY TERRACE, NOTTING HILL,

On Tuesday, July 25th, 1865,


HEDWORTH HYLTON JOLLIFFE, ESQ., M.P.,

ONE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENTS, IN THE CHAIR,

*In the unavoidable absence of His Grace the DUKE OF BEAUFORT, the President
of the Institution.*

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LONDON SURGICAL HOME.

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THE LONDON SURGICAL HOME.

THE LONDON SURGICAL HOME is established for the reception of gentlewomen, and females of respectability, suffering from curable surgical diseases.

The infirmities and diseases peculiarly incidental to women, whilst of a most distressing character, are many of them, happily, by surgical operation and skilled nursing, capable of removal and cure. The sufferers from such diseases and infirmities, upon whom the misfortune presses most heavily, are those who, from their refinement, social position, and sympathies are precluded from resorting to an ordinary hospital; whilst, at the same time, the inevitable expenses attendant upon the performance of a critical operation at home, might entail upon them pecuniary embarrassment, or severe sacrifices.

The London Surgical Home aims at assisting those who are willing, and in some degree able, to help themselves; and, by requiring a weekly payment from each patient, avoids compromising those feelings of self-respect which would prevent the acceptance

of hospital relief. The weekly payments are applied towards defraying the expenses of nursing, board, and lodging; the services of the Medical Officers being honorary.

The Establishment is situated in a most advantageous locality, perhaps the healthiest in the suburbs of the metropolis. It contains apartments of various sizes, furnished economically but comfortably, and capable of accommodating thirty-four patients. The domestic arrangements are presided over by a Matron. A Resident Surgeon, and Nurses of proved skill and experience, have immediate charge of the patients; the Visiting Surgeons, who reside in the neighbourhood of the "Home," exercising a general supervision. The general management of affairs is conducted by a Committee of gentlemen.

The Committee, without hesitation, make an earnest appeal to the benevolent to aid them in extending to the afflicted the advantages of modern surgery—an appeal fully warranted by the results attained since the "Home" was opened in May, 1858. They invite all friends of the suffering to visit the Institution, the arrangements of which will be gladly explained by the Matron.

It is computed that, after paying off the present liabilities, about £800 per annum, in addition to the weekly payments, will maintain the efficiency of the establishment. To provide in part for this sum, subscription cards are issued; the holders undertaking to collect from One Guinea to Five Guineas each. Cards for collecting sums of Ten and Five Shillings are also issued. These Cards may be obtained from the Matron, or the Secretary.

Donors of Ten Pounds and upwards are eligible to be elected

Life Governors, and Annual Subscribers of One Guinea and upwards are eligible to be elected Annual Governors.

Donations and Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, R. RUTHVEN PYM, Esq., at the Western Branch of the Bank of England ; and it is respectfully requested that all Drafts be crossed to that Bank.

LONDON SURGICAL HOME

FOR THE

*Reception of Gentlewomen and Females of Respectability suffering
from Curable Surgical Diseases.*

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

AT THE

SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING,

Held Tuesday, July 25th, 1865,

HEDWORTH HYLTON JOLLIFFE, ESQ., M.P.,

One of the Vice-Presidents, in the Chair.

THE REV. J. P. Gell offered up prayer.

THE CHAIRMAN : Ladies and gentlemen, it was with some diffidence, but still with great pleasure, that I acceded to the request that my friend, Mr. Baker Brown, made to me a few days ago, to undertake the very responsible position of chairman at this meeting in the absence of your noble President, the Duke of Beaufort. I only wish that he had been able to find some one better capable of speaking to the merits and usefulness of this important charity. As you are well aware, this is an institution that has not been established many years, but from its commencement, through the untiring zeal of my friend Mr. Baker Brown, it has gone on increasing in extent, and therefore in usefulness. I am happy to be able to point to a most remarkable increase in the number of Vice-Presidents and Lady Patronesses for this year. In 1864 there were only 2 names as Patrons, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishop of London, two very great names un-

questionably, but now we have as President of the Institution the Duke of Beaufort, and 102 Vice-Presidents, amongst whom you will find some of the most distinguished names in the country, and also 98 Lady Patronesses. This statement, I am sure, must afford the greatest pleasure to all who take an interest in this Institution. There is, I know, a considerable feeling of opposition to Special Hospitals, particularly in the profession; but this is an exceptional case. I am fully convinced that the cases treated here could not—not perhaps so much from the nature of the maladies as from the position of the patients—be so well treated in any other establishment. With regard to the financial statement that will be read to you by the Secretary, at first, I must confess, that I had some misgivings as to the prosperous condition of the Institution, but I have taken great pains to go into the whole matter, having been here for some hours for that purpose, and I have had it very ably and kindly explained to me by my friend Mr. Brown, by the Secretary, and also by the Auditors. Although there are some liabilities, yet, supposing the Institution were to stop its useful work, and be wound up, which I hope will never occur, at this moment there would be more than £1300 to the good. I will not detain you further, but will ask the Secretary to read the Report.

The SECRETARY read the Annual Report, which was unanimously adopted.

It is rarely that a Committee have the satisfaction of meeting the Governors of an Institution under circumstances so gratifying as those which exist on the present occasion.

Your Committee feel that they for the first time address the Governors upon terms not alone grateful to the general body of supporters, but more especially to themselves as forming the Executive of the Institution.

Your Committee, when they had last the pleasure of reporting the progress of the Home to the general body of Subscribers, referred to the liabilities which had then been necessarily contracted; they are now proud

and happy to say that those liabilities have been in the most sensible manner reduced.

Your Committee draw especial attention to the important alteration, for the better, which has resulted from inviting the patronage of Noblemen, Ladies, and Gentlemen; and have the satisfaction of stating that the appeal in question has been most liberally responded to, and has been the means of securing to this Charity a vast amount of increased support.

Your Committee, in two previous Reports, made reference to the terms upon which the building had been purchased; various technical obstructions retarded its absolute completion: during the past year every difficulty has been removed, and the Trustees now hold the property on a long lease, subject however to a mortgage of £2200. It is as regards this debt that the Committee now make an earnest appeal, and they trust that the friends of the Home will rally round them and give their best support in clearing off this liability, the more especially when they state that it has been decided not to ask for a larger sum than £10 from any one subscriber, which will on payment constitute him a Life Governor.

The tabular statement subjoined will show the amount of surgical benefit which the Institution has been the means of conferring—it will speak for itself, and your Committee feel that it is needless to draw special attention to any particular point; it contains a record of the many sufferings to which the gentler part of humanity are the victims, and therefore it is from this very circumstance a special appeal to the assistance of Ladies, while there can be no doubt that it will (as experience has proved) ever find the most open-handed assistance from the opposite sex, who are always anxious to extend the hand of charity to those who suffer.

Tabular Statement of Cases admitted into the London Surgical Home for Seven Years, ending June 30th, 1865.

DISEASE.	No. of Cases.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Incurable, or without Treatment.	Under Treatment.
1. Vesico-vaginal fistula	75	54	16	2	3	...
2. „ et recto-vaginal fistula . .	6	2	4	...	...	...
3. „ et ruptured perinæum . .	3	3	...	...	...	...
4. Recto-vaginal fistula	9	6	2	...	1	...
5. Ruptured perinæum	45	43	1	1	...	...
6. Prolapsus uteri	57	54	...	2	...	1
7. Vaginal rectocele	10	9	...	1	...	...
Carried forward . .	205	171	23	6	4	1

Tabular Statement of Cases (continued).

DISEASE.	No. of Cases.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Incurable, or without Treatment.	Under Treatment.
Brought forward	205	171	23	6	4	1
8. Ovarian tumours extirpated	51	33	...	18	...	...
9. " " not extirpated	30	2	9	10	8	1
10. Fibrous tumour of uterus	72	26	18	16	10	2
11. " with uterine hæmatocele	1	...	...	...	1	...
12. Fibrous tumour of os uteri	4	...	4	...	...	...
13. Elongation of cervix uteri	1	...	1	...	...	...
14. Stone in the bladder	1	1	...	...	...	...
15. Hysteria	66	52	6	...	4	4
16. " with fissure of rectum	15	13	1	...	...	1
17. " with menorrhagia	2	1	1	...	...	...
18. Hysterical mania	3	3	...	...	...	...
19. Epileptic fits	10	5	4	...	...	1
20. Cataleptic fits	3	3	...	...	...	...
21. Fissure of the rectum	50	50	...	...	...	...
22. Vascular tumour of meatus urinarius	12	11	...	1	...	...
23. Laceration of urethra	3	3	...	...	...	...
24. Hæmorrhoids	12	10	1	...	...	1
25. Carcinoma uteri	11	...	3	1	7	...
26. Scirrhus of bladder	2	1	...	...	1	...
27. " of rectum	1	...	1	...	...	...
28. Epithelioma of os uteri	2	1	1	...	...	...
29. Polypus of uterus	5	5	...	...	...	...
30. Ulceration and hypertrophy of os uteri	32	29	3	...	...	...
31. Flexions of cervix uteri	11	8	2	...	1	...
32. Dysmenorrhœa	6	6	...	...	...	...
33. Cicatrization of vagina	3	3	...	...	...	...
34. Absence of uterus	1	...	...	...	1	...
35. Phthisis	2	...	...	...	2	...
36. Scirrhus of breast	6	4	...	1	1	...
37. Tumour of breast	2	2	...	...	...	...
38. Abscess of breast	2	2	...	...	...	...
39. Elephantiasis of breast	1	...	1	...	...	...
40. " of labia, &c.	1	...	...	1	...	...
41. Menorrhagia	2	2	...	...	...	...
42. Vaginitis	4	4	...	...	...	...
43. Metritis	4	3	1	...	...	...
44. Ovaritis	2	2	...	...	...	...
45. Leucorrhœa	1	1	...	...	...	...
46. Atresia vagina	1	1	...	...	...	...
47. Partial atresia vaginæ	1	1	...	...	...	...
48. Imperforate os uteri	1	...	...	1	...	...
Carried forward.	645	459	80	55	40	11

DISEASE.	No. of Cases.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Incurable, or without Treatment.	Under Treatment.
Brought forward	645	459	80	55	40	11
49. Fistula ani	3	3	...	...	...	...
50. Ulceration of urethra	1	1	...	...	...	...
51. Fibrous tumour of ovary	2	1	...	...	1	...
52. Tumour of labium	1	1	...	...	...	...
53. Tumour of lower jaw	1	1	...	...	...	...
54. Tumour in neck	1	1	...	...	...	...
55. Encysted tumour	1	1	...	...	...	...
56. Abscess in abdomen	1	1	...	...	...	...
57. „ in hip	1	...	1	...	...	...
58. Disease of knee-joint	2	1	...	...	1	...
59. Disease of liver	1	1	...	...	...	...
60. Vaginitis and anasarca	1	...	...	1	...	...
61. Artificial anus	3	1	2	...	...	...
62. Cystitis	1	1	...	...	...	...
63. Moveable kidney	1	...	...	...	1	...
64. Anasarca	1	1	...	...	...	...
65. Paralysis of bladder	1	1	...	...	...	...
66. Ulcerated leg	1	1	...	...	...	...
67. Strabismus	1	1	...	...	...	...
Total	670	477	83	56	43	11

With reference to the number of deaths in the above table, your Committee call attention to the fact that some occurred before receiving surgical treatment, and others were consequent upon ailments of a different character to those for which they had been admitted, and did not result from operation.

The number of complete cures is over seventy-one per cent. on the number of patients received into the Home since its establishment, whilst the average of deaths is only about eight per cent. It should be observed that the tabular statement is simply a record of in-patients treated, and does not in any way represent the large amount of benefit which is annually dispensed to poor out-patients recommended by the Governors.

The success of this Institution considered from a professional point of view has been greater than in any former year; patients have been received from every part of the United Kingdom, and occasionally from the remotest parts of the globe.

The material support of every charity is derived from its annual sub-

scriptions, as forming a regular source of revenue, and an urgent appeal in furtherance of this object is in progress, to which the most flattering response has already been made.

Your Committee having referred with so much satisfaction to the medical and general statistics connected with their last year's proceedings, have the honour, in addition, to state that his Grace the Duke of Beaufort has in the kindest manner consented to become President of the Charity, and associated as he is with one hundred noblemen and gentlemen of the highest rank as Vice-Presidents, the Committee hail the event as the surest presage for future success, and tender to the Duke their best thanks.

It is the pleasing duty of your Committee to offer their best thanks to the clergy and ministers of other demominations for their spiritual ministrations at the "Home;" and for their kind attention to all the sick and afflicted patients.

The annexed Balance Sheet and Statement of Liabilities are submitted for your consideration, and will speak for themselves.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30th, 1864.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Tradesmen's Bills, owing for sundry expenses of the establishment.....	1084	11	9	By Property in Houses, Stanley Terrace, valued by Mr. Beal	3420	0	0
To United Kingdom Insurance Company, for loan on mortgage	2000	0	0	By Furniture and Fixtures as estimated in Policy	1000	0	0
To liability to National Bank, Bayswater	150	0	0	By Cash at Bankers	£26	6	3
To balance in favour of the Institution	1296	2	9	" on account of Building Fund	16	8	11
				" in hand	67	19	4
					110	14	6
					£4530	14	6

	£	s.	d.	RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
To Cash repaid I. B. Brown, Esq.	50	0	0	By Cash at Bank, 12th May, 1864	134	16	1
" Transferred to Building Fund	50	0	0	" in hand	28	19	6
" Furniture.....	207	9	9	" Collected by Cards	2	2	0
" Household Expenses	1700	9	1	" Donations	1853	14	0
" Salaries and Wages	559	10	3	" Annual Subscriptions	240	18	0
" Advertising	127	6	8	" Received from patients.....	1058	4	6
" Printing	241	12	8				
" Postage	37	10	0				
" Rates and Taxes.....	71	8	0				
" Fire Insurance on Houses and Furniture	8	4	3				
" Rent to Christmas, 1864	118	15	10				
" Mortgage account	52	2	0				
To balance	94	5	7				
					£3318	14	1

We hereby certify that we have examined the amounts and vouchers of the Institution, and found them correct.

WM. SOLLY.
ROBERT NORTON. } Auditors.

The REV. J. P. GELL : The resolution that has been put into my hands, is a very proper appendage, as I think you will all agree, to the very gratifying account that we have been hearing of the increased patronage and support which this Institution has met with in the course of the past year. The time seems very short since it was first planted in this parish. I can hardly believe that there have been between 600 and 700 of these cases, so peculiarly deserving of our sympathy, brought into the Institution, and so successfully treated as the return to which you have just listened proves. The side of the question that comes before me more especially, is perhaps that which you yourself will take the deepest interest in. It is not so much the case—full of interest, in a surgical point of view—the treatment of which is undertaken with a skill and with a boldness that will find no rival either in England, or, I may say, out of England ; it is not merely that there come from Paris, from America, and from the most distant regions of the world, the highest and most skilful members of the surgical profession, in order that in this little place they may learn something which they had not learned nor seen before ; but it is that each of these 600 or 700 cases is a case of anxiety, and sorrow, and pain, to the poor patient who is brought here to gain that which she cannot gain elsewhere, and to those who take an interest in her welfare : it is that in many of these cases there is the greatest danger, and in many of them the choice has to be made between risk of death and a life of misery and sorrow ; it is that in many of these cases the clergyman has to be brought in, in order that he may bear his share in the heart-rending and distracting choice which lies between confiding to the skill which is here found, and going on suffering to the end. I cannot think that our friend upon whom the surgical management of this place depends, has any higher claim upon the sympathy and support of the public

than the boldness and kindness with which he undertakes to help and assist where other members of his profession—how skilful and how exalted so ever—have turned away, unable to help, unwilling to risk. Think, therefore, what the feeling must be when there is restoration, health, happy life, years of comfort, and years of usefulness, which are the reward of that confidence on the part of the patient, her friends, and her spiritual advisers. It is not, however, only in the case of those who are exposed to the highest risk, but it is likewise in the whole class of cases that are assembled together here from all parts of England, and all parts of the world, that I find so many of one's own rank and one's own class. Here is the clergyman's wife, here is the missionary's wife, and the wife of the professional man, who has come to receive that help—which I will not say money will not buy elsewhere—but which requires a very large expenditure of money, if it is to be purchased at all anywhere else. Here that assistance is rendered at a moderate rate—within the means of those who come. I find that here comfort and kindly attention are bestowed upon the patients, and very often the warmest feelings of gratitude and confidence are awakened by the treatment which these ladies receive when they come here, strangers to London, and make this for a time their London Home. These things, to one who has an opportunity, as I have had, of watching the Institution for years, seem to increase its claims—not simply upon those among us who are charitable to persons poorer than ourselves, but also to those among us who wish to do good to the persons of the same social rank as ourselves. There are things to be obtained here, there is care here given, and skill here exercised, which cannot be obtained elsewhere; and we find that as the special object of the Institution is known, the difficulties which are connected with a special hospital—and we all know what they are—are met: we all know

what the objections to special hospitals are ; we all know that there are professional and other objections which have to be contended with, and there is a point of view in which these objections must be treated with respect, and dealt with as real objections ; but they are overcome by success—they are overcome by the results which we have to lay before you, and this special hospital, overcoming its many difficulties, has gradually grown, until it has obtained, at any rate, the reward which a special hospital ought to have—that is, something of a national character. A hospital of this sort is intended to meet wants, which although they may be rare within any one town or neighbourhood, are yet sufficiently well known and numerous in a nation, and especially if you include foreign nations. We have a claim, then, to be treated as a National Institution—to go a little beyond, I will not say the district of Notting-hill, to which spiritually it may be said to belong, but even beyond London—to which, as a London Home, it has attached itself as a Metropolitan Institution. We have met with a large amount of sympathy. You have heard that a nobleman of the highest rank has been kind enough to undertake the Presidency of the Institution, giving his name and support to the object we have in view, and that he has been joined by between 100 and 200 others. He, at all events, stands before the world as pledged to speak a good word, and to give all the influence of his high name and social position to justify our efforts, and to encourage our hopes of yet greater and more extended success. I do not see that there is any reason why what he has done should not be done, and what he has felt should not be felt by those who are in a still higher rank of society. We have a future before us : the representatives of that future are the Prince and Princess of Wales. We know full well that they have the same reasons for looking down upon the wants, and cares, and

sufferings of the humblest, as those who are immediately their inferiors in rank. We know full well that we may present to them the same claims to favourable attention and kindly patronage that have been already acknowledged by those who are in a rank immediately below themselves; and considering the position to which we have now attained—considering that this place is now the property of the Institution, and considering that it has obtained a permanent character as well as more extended means of usefulness, which in no previous year it possessed, I think we must not stand still, but that we must use the influence that we have already gained, in order to obtain the patronage of the Prince and Princess of Wales to our London Home. That that patronage will be granted I cannot for a moment doubt, but that it may be asked for, we must be justified by your support, by the expression of your wishes, as well as by the kind recommendation of the Duke of Beaufort, to whom we have offered the highest place in our Association. I think you will all agree with me that this is a likely subject to attract the sympathy of the Prince and Princess, that it is our duty to endeavour to attract that influence, and that we have the means at our disposal of reaching them, so that the subject may be fairly and properly laid before them. With this view a resolution has been drawn up, which has been entrusted to me to lay before you: “That His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales be respectfully invited to honour the Institution by becoming its Patron; that Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales be requested to become the Patroness; and that a Memorial be suitably engrossed and signed by the noble President, six Vice-Presidents, and the Chairman of the Committee; and that the President be requested to present the same to their Royal Highnesses.” I believe that includes all that is necessary to enable us to attain our object, and I trust we shall have your support in, at any rate, making this endeavour.

Capt. H. C. ROBERTS: I have much pleasure in seconding this resolution. After the able remarks that have been made by the rev. gentleman who proposed it, it is not necessary that I should detain the meeting.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Dr. HOLT DUNN said: I have much pleasure in moving this resolution; I think I may congratulate the meeting upon the tone which it has taken. In the first place we are enabled to congratulate ourselves upon the advancement that this noble, excellent, and useful Institution is making, and in the second place the meeting appears to be taking a most practical turn. We are not to be contented with meeting year after year, shaking hands with each other, and saying that we are doing very well; but we are now asking, "What are we to do for the next year?" We are not merely uttering an expression of thankfulness for our progress, and our good wishes for the ensuing year, but we are about to take some practical steps. The last resolution which was so ably put before you, and was, of course, unanimously carried, only leaves me the opportunity of moving this next resolution, which proceeds on the same principle, that of asking for further assistance. The claims of this Society have been put before you so frequently and so well by my rev. friend Mr. Gell, that he puts those who follow him in the position of being scarcely able to say anything more than that they perfectly concur in all that he states. Having been connected with the Institution some years as one of its practical medical officers, humbly endeavouring to follow in the wake of our noble master, Mr. Baker Brown, I have been somewhat tied in referring to medical matters, having been myself one of the instruments in carrying out the work; but now that circumstances over which

I have had no control have compelled me to resign that active position which it was always my pleasure and pride to fill, when a member of this Institution, I can, without any bashfulness, say that my experience of the Charity has been one of the most delightful kind—one that has always afforded me the greatest happiness. I have seen here cases that I have never seen elsewhere. I have been in practice in a large agricultural district, with a population of 5000, where I served my pupilage, and was one of the principal medical officers connected with all the local charities of the place ; and I can certainly say that, not from any want of skill on the part of myself and other medical men, not from any want of experience, because I believe it is fair to myself and to my colleagues to say that we devoted ourselves to obtaining every information we could, but till I came to London, and to this Institution, I knew of no place, nor had I heard of any, where it was possible for medical men to obtain the experience that is now sought here by medical men from all parts of the world, whose object it is to preserve their patients' lives, and to alleviate their sufferings. It is exceedingly gratifying to me to have this opportunity of stating that at all times and seasons I have found the principles laid down for the treatment of the sick and suffering carried out with every attention. Not only has there been no lack of skill, but there has been no lack of attention, and I do, with the greatest confidence, recommend this Charity to your support. There is one point with regard to it, so well alluded to by Mr. Gell, that it is not a charity in the common acceptation of the term ; it is not a charity in which we ask the rich to give entirely to the poor ; but we ask you to put within the compass of those members of our own grade in society, the means of relief which are here afforded. I have seen, as Mr. Gell has said, clergymen's wives, the wives of surgeons in small practice in the country,

and ladies of that class come here to be treated. There is such a supervision in this establishment, that although surgically it may be called a hospital, it really and truly is what it is called—a Home ; and it is a Home where any lady might be received, however exalted her rank, if circumstances prevented her obtaining the requisite attention at her own home. I will not further trespass upon your time, but will simply move the resolution that has been placed in my hands : “That memorials for support be prepared and presented to the Corporation of the City of London, and to the great City Companies, and that such memorials be signed and forwarded as aforesaid.”

Dr. ROYSTON : I have very great pleasure in seconding the resolution of my friend Dr. Holt Dunn, because I can bear testimony to the great benefits that I have seen patients derive at this Institution, and because I have had opportunities of acquiring knowledge here which I am sure could hardly be obtained elsewhere.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

Dr. GEORGE DALE said : Previous speakers have so entirely exhausted the few remarks I should have addressed to you, that I feel there is little left for me to say, except to endorse all that they have said with regard to the utility of this Institution. Being a humble worker in it myself, and seeing the advantages that patients derive from it, I can speak in its favour to the fullest extent. The resolution I have to propose is this :—“That the Right Rev. Prelates who have honoured the Institution by becoming Vice-Presidents, be requested to preach in aid of the funds during the next year.”

Mr. GEORGE BROWN said : I think the Committee are wise in

calling upon the Right Rev. Prelates. I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution that has been moved by Dr. Dale.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. STEWART : I have great pleasure in proposing the resolution that has been put into my hands, as I am certain that every person present will be as rejoiced as I am to see so useful an Institution patronized. I therefore beg to move: "That the best thanks of this meeting be presented to His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, for his kindness in having undertaken the office of President, and also to those ladies and gentlemen who have honoured the Institution by becoming Patronesses and Vice-Presidents."

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. HARPER : The resolution, Sir, that has been placed in my hands, seems as a matter of course to fall to my lot, for I think I have had the satisfaction to move it every year since the Home was instituted. It happily requires very few words to be said in its favour. Last year I took the opportunity of saying how much we were indebted, not only to the Treasurer but especially to the Auditors, for the great trouble they took in keeping our accounts correct. Some of you may remember that last year I stated they had suggested to us a new plan of keeping our accounts, which would enable the Members of the Committee to be much clearer in their view of the finances of the Institution. This they did. They have not, however, had less trouble this year, because fortunately they have had so much more to audit. I am sure you will not require me to say anything further to enforce this resolution, "that the thanks of the meeting are due to the Treasurer, Trustees, and Auditors, for their zeal in their several offices."

Mr. CHAMBERS : I have much pleasure in seconding this motion.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

MR. SOLLY : Mr. Chairman, the next resolution has been placed in my hands, and certainly I can speak with very great pleasure to the ability which has been shown by our friend Mr. Baker Brown, and the other medical officers belonging to the Institution. Though not a medical man myself, I have relations who are so, and I know that they entertain a very high opinion of this Institution and the officers connected with it. There can be no doubt that our best thanks are due to them for the wonderful success that has been achieved during the past year. It is a striking thing to me as an Auditor of the Institution to observe the great increase in the receipts, which are more than doubled. The annual subscriptions have greatly increased, and, what is perhaps of more importance, for it shows that the Institution is increasing in its power of self-support, the receipts from the patients themselves have also considerably increased. This is a most important feature and calls for more congratulation than anything else. We must not, however, lose sight of our dependence upon gifts from other sources, and I trust that next year will show even a larger increase than we have had during the past. I beg to move, "That the thanks of this meeting be given to the medical officers for their gratuitous services."

DR. ROYSTON : I beg to second this motion, and at the same time I beg to thank Mr. Baker Brown for giving myself and everyone who chooses to come here an opportunity of acquiring knowledge which is not to be obtained elsewhere.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

MR. HARPER : Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen. I am rather in a peculiar position in returning thanks for the medical officers of this Institution, for I naturally feel that your thanks are especially due to one gentleman, our parts being very minor.

But as you will be presently called upon to record a special vote of thanks to Mr. Baker Brown, it falls to me as the next officer in standing and seniority to return thanks for the resolution which you have just passed. I might say a great deal upon the merits of the Institution, but that is happily rendered unnecessary by what has been already said, and, instead thereof, I ask you to receive the next resolution as warmly and enthusiastically as I shall do myself—that resolution being a vote of special thanks to Mr. Baker Brown. Having been associated with him from the foundation of this Institution, being the only one of the officers originally connected with it, still his colleague, I am sure that no one can speak better than myself as to the untiring energy, and persevering zeal, with which he has carried on the surgical details of his office. As the senior surgeon, we, his colleagues, all feel highly indebted to him in a variety of ways. He has been our pioneer in many very good things; he has taught us much great and good surgery, and it is to him especially that now on my own behalf and on behalf of my colleagues I desire to tender our best thanks for what he has thus taught; and in receiving on their behalf and on my own this resolution, we feel that the parts we have played have been very minor indeed compared with his; but such as they are, we have given them to the Institution with all our energy and our best zeal.

MR. VICTOR DE MÉRIC : Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen. I have to move the next resolution, which is of a complimentary nature. We have had many resolutions of a very substantial kind, which will certainly have a good effect upon the prosperity of the Institution. What is less cheering to me with respect to this resolution that I am about to move is, that I have a complaint to bring against my friend who has just sat down. He was to thank the

meeting for the compliment passed upon the medical officers, but he threw himself into the shade altogether and alluded to his chief, and spoke so eloquently, that he has cut the ground from under my feet ; so that now when I come to sing the praises of Mr. Baker Brown I have hardly any chance. However, as there are a great many sides from which Mr. Baker Brown can be attacked, I shall try and find some point which has not been alluded to by my friend. The resolution is—"That the best thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Baker Brown, the Honorary Surgeon and Founder of the Charity, for the unremitting energy and zeal which he has displayed in the promotion and the carrying on of the Institution." In times of yore, kings and such people as Guy founded hospitals ; sometimes by leaving their money, and sometimes by giving it during their lifetime. Of late, however, we have found energetic medical men who have gone so far as to found hospitals themselves. Now I think it is hardly fair to themselves that they should do so, because when we consider what hard labour it is to work in an hospital founded for the last three or four centuries, how much skill and patience and perseverance are required, it is rather hard that one man should found an hospital and work it besides. This, however, has sprung up principally from the effect of the division of labour, which has been so advantageous to society at large. Although there is a little opposition in the profession on this subject, every one will consider that where there is a great deal of practical skill to be obtained these subdivisions of labour are of great importance. We may look, then, upon Mr. Baker Brown as having founded this Institution, not with the princely means that Guy possessed—for Mr. Baker Brown had but united support ; and it is only by the assistance of admiring friends and supporters that he has been able to carry the Institution out thus far. He now sees that the subscriptions have been

doubled, and that it is very likely that the same progress will be continued. I hope it will be so, because that will be an excellent reward for our friend for having given the public and the profession such an excellent Institution. I dare say the peculiarity of the Institution is known to most of you. I will only say that it is new, and that the work done in it is new also, so that English surgery can be proud of having introduced to the profession at large, all through Europe and the Colonies, operations, several of which certainly do great honour to English surgery, and to those surgeons who first started them ; and you will remember they did not start them in the first instance *con amore*. They had a great deal to contend with. Operations, as they are performed in this place, are not always successful ; and for a man to stand the brunt of the criticism of his professional brethren, meeting here and there with a little ill-luck, which was of course highly magnified by those who did not love him, required an enormous deal of perseverance and obstinacy to carry the thing to a successful issue. This is what Mr. Baker Brown did. Everything in this Institution has certainly been carried out in a most becoming manner. One speaker who preceded me, and whom I am glad to call my friend, has used an epithet which combines almost everything that I desire to say : he has spoken of Mr. Baker Brown as our “ noble master,” and I feel that I need add nothing more.

Dr. HOLT DUNN : With regard to the resolution, if my friend Mr. De Méric, with his powers of oratory, was in difficulties having been somewhat forestalled by Mr. Harper, how much more difficult must my task be ! It is somewhat lightened, however, from the intimate connexion I have had with—I repeat the term—my noble master. It has been my pleasing duty at all times to be associated with him in the great work he has been carrying on for years. It is a

work which he has carried on not without opposition. I remember that the first I ever heard of the Institution was in some articles that were written against it, when I was in practice in the country; and I believe I had the pleasure of hearing in this room the gentleman who, if he did not write those articles, edits the paper that contained them, declare that he had become one of the warmest friends of the Institution. That was a most gratifying circumstance, because it was a confession from a man of education, that he had become a warm friend of the Institution from conviction of its being right. That is probably one of the most gratifying changes of feeling that Mr. Brown has ever met with. I think we may safely say that Mr. Brown has laid a secure foundation for this Institution, and that we have now only got to build upon it. You will all agree with me, that it is our duty to return him our best thanks for his untiring exertions. He has been working, not for himself only, but for others. Of course it must be highly gratifying to Mr. Brown to see the accomplishment of this great object. True, he may himself get a little reward; but would you begrudge a man those rewards that God always gives to those who do their duty in life as evidence that he is looking down upon their efforts with satisfaction? I beg now, in the most cordial and sincere manner, to second the resolution so ably moved by my friend Mr. De Méric.

The resolution was unanimously adopted and carried with much enthusiasm.

MR. BAKER BROWN: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen. If in former years I have risen with great diffidence, I rise to-day with more, because I am overpowered with a sense of congratulation with regard to what has taken place during the past year, and what has taken place to-day. For your kind expressions towards

me personally, I can only offer you my best thanks ; but in my heart of hearts I offer you the thanks of my child, this Institution. I thank you sincerely for what you have done to-day, because I know from past experience that it is the prelude to a great deal more of glorious success. When I say glorious success, look back, gentlemen, upon the past year. You have heard our kind friend, the Hon. Chairman, speak, and you have heard our excellent and Rev. friend Mr. Gell speak of the increased patronage we have obtained. Can any one in this room take up a paper of any institution in London and show such a noble list of patrons as we can show ? And remember this patronage has not been given merely by favour—it has been given upon the simple merits of our work. Most of these ladies, whose names you see here, know the work ; most of them have visited the Institution, or seen our patients, or have had friends who have done so. Our List is not merely ornamental. Every person whose name is on it (and the List numbers nearly two hundred) is a subscriber, and so anxious have we been to take away anything like a floral appearance, that where some persons have kindly given us their names but have not felt inclined to contribute, we have, though it has given us pain to do so, removed all such names from the List. I can speak, therefore, with great pride of the noble patronage we have obtained, and I believe that next year we shall be able to show you still greater results in this direction. Let me say one word more before I go into the more internal question, so to speak, of the Home. I desire to express not only my thanks for the resolution you have just passed, but my thanks also for the unexpected observations which fell from my friend Mr. Harper. You have always heard me speak of him as my right hand and almost my left ; he has said to-day that he and others have performed minor parts here, but I need not tell you there would be no such thing

as a major part if there were not minors to make it up. I should be most egotistical, and unjust to my professional brethren, if I took to myself the sole credit of this Institution. Gratefully acknowledging your thanks, and feeling that I deserve some for the great trouble I have taken in founding the Institution, I need not tell you that I should not have carried on the work for a single month without the cordial co-operation I have had from the commencement. We have had changes, and necessarily so. Some gentlemen joined us who have been obliged to leave, but every one who has come into the Institution has given his cordial support. We have called upon them largely for their time, and they have always given it to us. Last Thursday week we had a large amount of work in this Home. I have eight or ten colleagues, and we were all working hard for nearly three hours. These gentlemen, therefore, have contributed, not in a minor degree, but literally in a major degree to the success which I have been able to attain; and when I say I, do not let it be understood that I perform all the operations in this Institution. Some of them are performed by my friend Mr. Harper, and others of my colleagues who have had the same success that I have had. And now let me say a word or two with regard to our success. Perhaps nothing could have gratified me so much to-day as finding on my arrival here that a lady had come with her child from Newmarket to be present at this meeting. She was one of the first patients who came into the Home—having been a long sufferer, I think, for 13 years. She had spent her substance in obtaining medical aid, but God had not seen fit to give her relief. She was a patient sufferer truly, and a great invalid when she came into this Home. I said to her—"I think I can cure you, but the operation is new; it is almost experimental." She replied—"Do what you like;" and I think her expression was "Cut me to pieces, if you can cure

me." That patient was one of the first trophies of this Institution in the first year of its existence. She returned home perfectly well, and has been ever since most grateful for the benefits she received. She has been not only blessed with health, but with a family ; and she has brought with her to-day a young child whom she could not leave at home. The child is now upstairs as a living trophy of the success of this Institution. If I wanted any encouragement, these cases of success, and the grateful feelings expressed by my patients would amply repay me. I see others in the Home to-day who have been also great sufferers, debarred almost from friendly associations—I see them here now well. I see one lady, who is almost a constant visitor here, showing forth her gratitude to the Home by coming amongst her fellow-sufferers ; not only telling how she was cured, but what good has been done to her by means of this Home. These are bright spots in the Heaven, to which I always look as my greatest reward, and to-day they are especially dear from the fact of our meeting being of a congratulatory nature. Let me now refer for a moment to the Statistical Records which are before you, which show the admission of 670 cases, of which no fewer than 477 have been cured. It is not too much to say that before the foundation of this Home, a very large number of these cases would not have been cured. These ladies, however—mothers of children, wives, mistresses of families—have been able to return home and to live in health and usefulness. The good that has been accomplished has not been confined to themselves, but has extended around their own hearths. It is gratifying to be able to point out results to those of our professional brethren who opposed us in the first instance, but whose opposition has, in some cases, been turned into most warm approbation, as you have heard. Professional men come from abroad, from every part of

the world, and imitate the work which we have been enabled, by God's providence, to carry out here—taking it into the remotest part of the world, and finding the same success that we have found. It is not a success depending upon any great manual dexterity, or depending upon any chicanery or quackery, but it is founded upon the strongest principles of physiological and pathological science, and, therefore, it carries with it the strongest convictions. *We do nothing in secret. We openly invite the profession to come amongst us. A Thursday never passes by without the presence of a large number of medical men.* There are two gentlemen who have come from St. Petersburg, expressly to see the work here, and who will be present on Thursday next. Everything is done openly. We ask you to judge for yourselves, not to take our accounts for granted ; but test what you see by following up the cases, and going into the most minute points of the treatment, so that when you have seen the results, you may be able to say, “this is true and worthy of imitation.” There are two subjects in regard to which we are especially proud. You may recollect, a few years ago, I said I thought we had discovered a mode of curing a class of cases hitherto perfectly incurable and most painful to the domestic hearth—I mean cases of epilepsy, sometimes including insanity and hysteria, and other affections so lamentable to witness, and hitherto considered incurable. We have had many cases in the Home of this description, miserable sufferers, literally falling down four, or five, or six times a day. One of these fell down very frequently, day and night, and was obliged to be watched, because she sometimes fell in a fit out of her bed. That patient was only here five weeks, and she has never had a fit since she left ; she sleeps well at night, and does not know what it is to feel ill. One poor girl came in here from Lewisham, one of ten daughters, who had epilepsy every night, ushered in by violent

screaming, and such was the electric effect of this scream that the sisters were aroused up in their sleep, and screamed for sympathy ; The father and the mother were continually watching over this poor child at night. She heard of this Home from a grateful patient, who had been here, and who had been sixteen years a sufferer from these fits, falling down in the streets continually, and having been in every hospital in London. This girl was only in the Home six weeks. Her father was a poor clerk in the City ; she went home to him perfectly cured, and he has written a letter which we have preserved, in which he states, “you may make use at any time of my name, or refer any people to me. Whereas my nights were wretched, and our house was a house of suffering and sorrow, we now never have a night disturbed. My daughter is in robust health, and has never had a fit since.” I will only mention one more case. My friend, Mr. Chambers, who, let me say before his face, is a most enlightened man of progress in his profession, and who recognises the truth, however distasteful it may be to other men, had as a patient, a poor servant-maid, who from fits had fallen into a state of idiotcy, and had become perfectly helpless. Some of the lady-visitors will recognise her as having been in the Home two years ago. The saliva ran down her face, her eyes were fixed, and she had fits every day. She was here only a month when a rapid improvement took place, and the ladies could not believe it possible that the alteration was the result of the operation she underwent. The other day, in going to the house of our old friend Mrs. Day, who presided over this Home as matron and nurse, but now has a house for the reception of lady patients, a woman opened the door, whose face I recognised. I said, “Is not this a patient of the Home ?” “Yes,” said Mrs. Day ; “it is the poor idiot. She is now my cook, and the best cook I ever had, and she has never had a day’s illness since she left the

Home." Those are a few of the cases for which we claim your sympathy and ask your help. There is another subject with regard to which we are somewhat proud: I mean in the case of ovariectomy, in which we have had very great success. In fifty-one operations we have rescued thirty-three patients from death. My friend, Mr. Gell, in his pastoral character, has I believe visited every one of the patients before going into the operating-room, and he has witnessed the restoration in many instances from almost certain death to life and health and happiness. I dwell upon this point because another institution has claimed priority and superiority as being, *par excellence*, the place where these operations are carried on; but no institution in the world can show a greater amount of success than we can. You may remember that I told you last year that I was a great beggar; and I am a great beggar now, not for myself but for my child, this Institution. You have heard from the Report that the donations and subscriptions have largely increased. The annual contributions have increased to the extent of £60 during the past year. In 1864 they amounted to £181 4s. 6d., whereas in the past year they have amounted to £224 18s. 0d. Now, I want your annual contributions. I want them to amount to £800 a-year, and then the patients will keep the Institution self-supporting. I said in my speech last year—"Oh, if we had no debt upon this Institution, no care, no worry about money matters, how light my professional work would be!" I do not think my professional work is hard: it is a work of love and a work of pleasure. I said, "If every one of the persons we have cured will get us a guinea during this year we can by that help, and by the assistance of others, pay off our debt of £1400 for our accumulated expenses in establishing the Institution." I added, "Give me that £1400, I beseech you. I would beg of all who have the love of God in their hearts, and the gift of money in

their possession, to give us some of their wealth so that we may pay off this debt. It has been honestly incurred; there has been no extravagance, no waste, nothing wrong. The accounts are open, as you will hear presently, to the closest investigation." Now let me thank you from my very heart for the subscriptions you have given us, amounting not to £1400 only, but to nearly £1900. Whereas the donations in 1864 were £439, they have been during the past year £1853 14s. 0d. Therefore, ladies and gentlemen, every penny that we owed this time last year has been paid off. You may ask, then, how it is we are in debt? Because we have had the accumulated household expenses going on during this year. We could not get sufficient to pay everything in ready money, and thereby thus lessen our expenditure. If you give me a little more we shall be able to pay all our bills in ready money, and you will save us between £200 and £300 a-year: such is the value of ready money to tradesmen in comparison with half-yearly credit. Not only have we had this increase in our income, but the patients themselves have paid a larger sum. The payments received from patients in 1864 amounted to £863 12s. 0d., and in 1865 £1058 4s. 6d. I said last year, "I do not ask that the building debt should be paid off. We can hold on for that; we have paid off nearly a thousand pounds of that debt already [it then amounted to about £2400], and we now want the other debt liquidated. We want to feel that we can do all the good in our power with a quiet mind and freedom from anxiety. Let me ask you, as a personal favour, to help me in this work. I ask every individual who has welcomed back a loved one to her home, benefitted and cured, to give us his assistance." Let me again urge that appeal upon you. I ask you during the next year to enable us to collect £2200, which is now all that we owe, to redeem this building from the mortgage upon it. By that means you will save us the pay-

ment of rather above £120 a-year interest. I ask our friends to find me two hundred and twenty others who will give £10 each. I do not want larger contributions—not contributions like that of our Hon. friend in the chair, who has given us £20, but I would ask two hundred and twenty persons to give us £10 each ; and I feel as certain as that I stand here, that having asked we shall receive, because we deserve it from those who are able to give ; and I am sure God will bless the means we shall use to get it. One word about our finances. The Report, which has been drawn up by our professional accountant, Mr. Solly, shows that if the accounts were wound-up to-day, as our Hon. Chairman has said, we should have nearly £1300 in our favour. In past years we have been obliged to say that if we were wound-up we should have nothing to pay. Now I can congratulate the Society in being in the flourishing position which you have heard ; it is an augury of a very happy future, and I am sure that next year we shall be able to say that we have paid off our building fund, and shall therefore have £3500 to the good. Cotemporaneously with that, I hope we shall get up our annual subscriptions to £800 a-year, so that we may not be beggars, but workers with freedom from anxiety. I have detained you a long time, but I have not said one word more than I wished to say. I have, however, left unsaid a great deal that I desired to say. I think I have said enough to show you that we are doing a vast amount of good, and that we deserve your warmest sympathy. I ask you with confidence to canvass amongst your friends for more money to pay off our building debt, and also to meet the current household expenses, so that we may have a surplus in hand and be able to go to the cheapest market. You would then, whether you know your poor fellow-sufferers or not, contribute to their relief, and have the satisfaction of feeling that you have taken a part in this

great work and done all the good you could in your generation. Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you very much for the kindness with which you have listened to me.

Mr. BROWN, Jun.: Ladies and Gentlemen. The resolution placed in my hands is: "That the thanks of this meeting are due to the Visiting Clergy and the Lady Visitors, for the kindness displayed by them to the patients." After what Mr. Gell has said of his own ministrations at the Home, and from what Mr. Baker Brown has told you of the great value of the services of the Clergy and the Lady Visitors to those who are suffering in the Institution, I feel that any words of mine would be superfluous.

Mr. HARPER said: This resolution does not require many words: I simply ask you to give it a very warm and hearty reception. As one of the medical officers of the Institution, I cannot help feeling that we receive very great assistance in our work from the visits of the clergy in fit and proper cases, and from the visits of the ladies, who honour us by their regular attendance day after day, from one end of the year to the other. Their very presence is a great help in our work; it most materially favours any measure which professional men may be called upon to adopt. The comfort which the ladies render to the patients is exceedingly great, not only by their conversation, but by many influences exercised through sympathy, kindness, consideration, and forethought. Not only does their conversation tend to favour the recovery, but their presence shows that the sufferer has about her those who sympathize with her in all that she is undergoing. On behalf of the medical men, I desire to express our warmest thanks, both to the clergy who so kindly visit the patients, and especially to the ladies who help us by visiting day after day in this Home.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Rev. J. P. GELL: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen. I not only appear for my brethren, the clergy of the neighbouring parishes, who frequently have occasion to come here, whose kind help I know is most gratefully received, but more especially for the ladies who have given us such regular and efficient support, as I myself can testify; I feel that they will be glad that I represent them on the present occasion, and say that they accept with thanks your kind recognition of their services and of ours. I have a resolution placed in my hands that reminds me that after all the efforts that our friend Mr. Brown makes to get out of debt there are some advantages in belonging to that ancient and honourable class of society—the poor debtors. Some years ago, I had the pleasure of the acquaintance of one of them, and I asked him where he had been, and how he had been getting on. He said he had been to prison. I asked this poor debtor how he had got on. He replied, “We did pretty well: there are a good many allowances.” There were some old legacies that people left for poor debtors, when debtors were tormented more than they are now. Now that prisons have been done away with, I understand that people have been rather puzzled to know what to do with these old endowments, because, although we have plenty of poor debtors, nobody acknowledges the title. Amongst our vice-presidents, is the well-known name of Mr. Benjamin Bond Cabbell, who is also the treasurer of the society for the relief of poor debtors, and looking round upon all whom he knew, he found no poorer debtor, I suppose, than the Treasurer of the London Home. He was therefore kind enough last year to use his influence, as a vice-president of our Society, to make that name something more than an empty title, and to obtain for our poor Society the munificent sum of £80. I think that Mr. Cabbell ought to be thanked for that, and I now move that the thanks of the meeting

be now presented to him for the effective way in which he exerted himself as vice-president. I also move that the secretary of that society, Mr. W. A. B. Lunn, be elected an Honorary Life Governor of this Institution, with all the privileges pertaining thereto. I only hope that we shall soon pass out of danger, and be able to pay everything that we owe, because I know it will be a great relief to the kind and able creator of this Institution, our good friend, Mr. Baker Brown.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

MR. BAKER BROWN : There is one very pleasing duty that we have to perform, and that is to pass a vote of thanks to our Hon. Chairman. He has risen to-day with his usual diffidence ; but when I tell you that he has been Chairman at one of our festive boards, that he has been a most munificent contributor to this Home, that he has been a consistent and warm friend for some years, I shall only enhance in your estimation his kindness to-day in taking the chair at a very short notice. A truer friend of the Home does not exist. I am proud to call him my personal friend and I should be sorry indeed to lose his friendship, so highly do I value it. I will not put this motion formally to the meeting, because I am sure you will carry it by acclamation.

The resolution was passed with acclamation.

THE CHAIRMAN : Mr. Baker Brown, Ladies and Gentlemen. I am deeply sensible of the kindness with which you have received the resolution moved by my friend, and I am very proud of the title he has given me, that of a consistent friend of this Institution. I am a consistent friend to it, because I believe it to be a most valuable Institution. These merits depend upon the extraordinary success which it has attained. I believe that success, under Pro-

vidence, is owing principally to the untiring zeal, determination, and courage of Mr. Baker Brown, who, from the very commencement to this moment, has never ceased to work day and night for its benefit. Though he has the character of a bold and determined man, I believe there exists in his breast one of the tenderest hearts I ever knew. I beg, Ladies and Gentlemen, again to thank you for your kindness in passing this resolution.

The proceedings then terminated.

REGULATIONS FOR THE ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

I.

APPLICANTS for admission residing within reach of "The London Surgical Home" are requested to attend on Mondays and Fridays, at Twelve o'clock, Noon, to be seen by one of the Medical Officers.

II.

Applicants residing at a distance, may apply by letter (addressed to the Matron), enclosing a written statement of their cases from a qualified Medical Practitioner.

III.

Patients, on entering the Institution, must themselves, or by their friends, pay in advance for the whole period during which they are likely to remain under treatment, at a rate varying from 10s. 6d. to 50s. per week.

IV.

Life-Governors can recommend either One *free* In-Patient, or Six Out-Patients annually. Annual Governors can recommend Six *Out-Patients only*.

V.

Out-Patients must attend on Mondays or Fridays, at Twelve o'clock, Noon, and bring a Letter of Recommendation from a Governor.

No. of Room.										No. of Beds therein.		Charge for each Patient. £. s. d.			
1	Private Room									2	...	2	2	0	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	0
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	1	0
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	1	0
5	{ Private Rooms for Patient and Friend } (for the two beds)										2	...	4	4	0
6															
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	0
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	0	10	6
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	0	10	6
10	Private	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	10	0
11	Free	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3				
12	Free	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3				
13	Private	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	10	0
14	Private	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	10	0

Donations and Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, R. RUTHVEN PYM, Esq., at the Western Branch of the Bank of England; by the Matron, and by the Secretary at the Home.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give unto the "London Surgical Home for Diseases of Women," in London, the sum of pounds sterling, to be paid out of such part of my personal estate as I can lawfully bequeath to charitable purposes, before any other payment thereout: for which sum the receipt of the Treasurer of the Society shall be a sufficient discharge.

NOTICE RESPECTING BEQUESTS.

If a testator wish the Legacy to be paid free of duty, he will add the following words to the above form:—*and I direct that the Legacy Duty upon the said Legacy be paid by my Executors out of the said Fund.*

An Act of Parliament "for the Amendment of the Laws with respect to Wills" having been passed on the 3rd day of July, 1837, which Act came into operation on the 1st day of January, 1838, the attention of all persons who may contemplate making Bequests to the "London Surgical Home for Diseases of Women" is respectfully called to the following section:—

1 VICTORIÆ, cap 26, sec. 9.

And be it further enacted, that no Will shall be valid, unless it shall be in *writing*, and executed in manner hereinafter mentioned: that is to say, it shall be signed at the foot or end thereof by the Testator, or by some other person in his presence, and by his direction; and such signature shall be made or acknowledged by the Testator, *in the presenee of two or more Witnesses present at the same time: and such witnesses shall attest and shall subscribe the Will in the presenee of the Testator: but no form of attestation shall be necessary.*

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